

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-King Lear-MY
YOUNG WIFE AND MY OLD MOTHER.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-SALVATOR ROSA.

NIBLO'S, Broadway-GREASY KID.

BURLINGTON THEATRE. Chambers Street-WILD CATS.

NATIONAL THEATRE. Chambers Street-AMERICAN
BOY.WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway-THE MERCHANT
OF VENICE.AMERICAN MUSEUM. Astor and Fiske-ALEXA
ON THE CHIEF OF THE WRECK.JURY'S THEATRE. OPERA HOUSE, 422 Broadway.
REYNOLDS' MUSEUM. 422 Broadway.WOODS' MINSTER. 44 Broadway. REYNOLDS' MUSEUM.
REYNOLDS' MUSEUM. 44 Broadway.BURLINGTON THEATRE. 639 Broadway. REYNOLDS' MUSEUM.
REYNOLDS' MUSEUM. 639 Broadway.NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM. CONFESSION
OF SIN.WHOLE WORLD, 37 and 39 Broadway-Alexander and
Seward.

JONES' PANTOSCOPE. Astor Room.

New York, Wednesday, May 17, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EXPORT.

The royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison,
will leave Jersey City this day at 12 o'clock, for
Liverpool.The European mails will close in this city at half-past
ten o'clock in the morning.The WEEKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English),
will be published at half past nine o'clock in the morning,
single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
New York Herald will be received at the following places:

In Europe—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

In London—Edwards, Sanborn & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

In New York—Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

In New York—Livingston, Wells & Co., 6 Place de la Bourse.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Mallory offered a
resolution declaring that the recent acts of the Cuban
authorities clearly show a design to throw Cuba
into the hands of its negro population, and to revive
the sanguinary scenes of the St. Domingo revolution,
but, notwithstanding the move stated that he
merely desired it to go to the Committee on Foreign
Affairs, Mr. Sumner persisted in objecting, and he
was not received. Mr. Mallory afterwards addressed
the Senate relative to and in vindication of the Roman
Catholics of this country, in reply to the remarks
made by Mr. Badger the day previous, who quoted
from a paper published at St. Louis, to the effect that
when the Catholics obtained a numerical ascendancy
in any State of this Union there would be an end to
religious toleration in that State. This sentiment,
and the journal which circulated it, Mr. M. stated on
the highest authority, had been repudiated by the
Bishop of St. Louis. After a brief discussion of the
President's veto of the Insane Land bill the Senate
adjourned.Yesterday the House went into Committee of
the Whole, and Messrs. Craig and Hunt endeavored
to renew their personal quarrel, but after the
interchange of remarks among but complimentary
they were compelled to stop, and the discussion
of the Nebraska bill was resumed. Mr. Max-
well, of Florida, and Mr. Flagg, of New York,
spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. Mayall,
of Maine, against it. Mr. Gladstone occupied an hour
in declining upon the subjects that usually form
the burden of his harangues. Long before he had
concluded his diatribe the hall had become nearly
deserted, consequently the Committee rose and the
House adjourned.We have intelligence from Mexico to the effect
that Alvarez has succeeded, by a strategical move-
ment, in placing himself between Santa Anna and
the capital, thus cutting off all supplies. The army
of Santa Anna was reduced to a deplorable state
from want of the elements of the mountains, to
which his men were unaccustomed. It is also stated
that the State of Queretaro was in a state of revolution,
and that the disaffection was spreading rapidly.
The career of the *Sicario* Highness is drawing to a
close, from the effects of which it is probable the
ten millions of dollars guaranteed by the treaty
with our country will hardly save him.The steamship Calumet, from Mobile and Havana
12th inst., arrived last night. The papers contain
nothing of special importance. It is stated that
ten thousand troops are to be sent from Spain
for the better protection of the "ever faithful"
Isle; but this is, undoubtedly, a Spanish exaggeration.
It is quite probable, however, that the acclimated
soldiers at Porto Rico may be transferred to Cuba,
and these, together with the regiments of blacks
that have recently been organized by the Captain-General,
may serve the purpose of his Excellency in intimidating
the population, which has become highly exasperated
at the recent decrees respecting slaves. The letters of our
correspondents, which may be found in another column,
will be found highly interesting.We refer to our maritime intelligence for accounts
of shipwrecks.Ex-President Fillmore arrived at Philadelphia
yesterday afternoon, and was enthusiastically re-
ceived. He leaves in this morning's train for this
city.A terrible explosion occurred at a coal pit near
Richmond, Va., on the 15th inst., caused by leaks
from old fire damps, by which nineteen men were
killed and one shockingly injured. Several explosions
had occurred before in the same pit, which was
six hundred feet deep.Accidents on railroads are of daily occurrence,
notwithstanding the exemplary damages awarded
by juries recently in suits for injuries sustained. On
the 15th inst. there was a collision between two
trains on the Central Railroad. One person was
killed outright, and several others were seriously
wounded. A locomotive and four cars were shattered
into fragments.Very interesting letters from Puerto Cabello,
Caracas and Curacao, will be found in this morning's
paper.It is stated that Mr. Killaly, one of the Commis-
sioners of Public Works, will soon visit the Straits of
Bellevue, where he is to explore and make surveys
for the erection of lighthouses, &c. Ships coming
from England can then take that route, which is
shorter than the southern one. With an electric
telegraph line on the northern coast that section
will be the first to receive European news, and be
able to furnish it to the Continent, perhaps.We learn that a meeting is shortly to be held
among the shipping merchants, to take into consid-
eration the outrageous grievances they are suffering
in reference to the Custom House construction of the
passenger laws, which has produced great excite-
ment and much ill feeling. They will probably make
a strong appeal directly to the President for redress,
in the failure of which they intend to appeal to
the press, and agitate the question. This course
is indicated by some of them, although when they
meet they may adopt a different course.There was no change worthy of special note in
the markets yesterday.Among the large quantity of European corres-
pondence which we publish to-day, our Constanti-
nople letter will be found particularly deserving of
attention from the manner in which it illustrates
the absurdity of the habit, which has latterly be-
come prevalent amongst our travelling countrymen,
of pledging the sympathies and co-operation of our
government to everybody and everything. One man
in London commits us to the cause of the Turks,
another in Paris to the side of Russia, and another
in Athens to that proverbially faithless people the
Greeks, so that if matters go on at the rate
we shall speedily find ourselves up to the ears
and eyes in engagements. We must take care thatthat we do not acquire the character given by La
Bruyere to another people: "*Les Polonais promettent
plus qu'ils n'achèvent.*"On our inside pages may be found additional news
from Europe, including a description of Odessa, a
Russian city lately bombarded by twenty-six vessels
of war; the defence of Major Wyse; the proceedings
in the trial of the persons charged with committing
frauds at the election in the Twentieth ward; municipal
affairs; court reports; theatrical, commercial,
and financial intelligence, &c., &c.It was stated yesterday by the agent of the late
Mr. James Holford, banker, of London, that from
advices which he had received recently from the
executors of the deceased, all the bonds, mortgages,
and other securities belonging to the estate in the
United States, (quite large in amount,) were to be
continued as regular investments, and the assets of
the estate would not be withdrawn from this country,
many of which are yielding large and permanent
incomes.Nebraska and the Political Parties of the
Day—Progress and Prospects of the New
Revolution.The two great political parties of the country,
which for twenty years, upon various is-
sues, and under various disguises and pretences,
have been wrangling for the spoils of the gen-
eral government, it is now abundantly manifest
have lived out their day. The late national
whig party, demoralized by W. H. Seward and
its anti-slavery affiliations, has suffered the
natural consequences of a violent disorder and
a painful death. The late national democratic
party, after having carried their last Baltimore
nominee by an electoral and popular majority
without a parallel since the days of Monroe, is
demoralized, disorganized, and cut up into violent
factions, wholly irreconcilable, in support
of the White House leader, upon whom they
rallied so enthusiastically some eighteen months
ago. The public repudiation by him of the
democratic principles of 1852—the composite
Cabinet appointed, of secessionists and
free soilers—the mixed commission of
spoilsmen selected from free soilers and secession-
ists, in open contempt of the Union senti-
ments and the Union men of the country—have
made the reunion of the diverse elements of the
late democratic party entirely hopeless and ut-
terly impossible upon the basis of the adminis-
tration.It is to the discovery of this humiliating
truth, by the administration itself, that the
country is indebted for the Nebraska bill, the
Nebraska agitation, and the mighty con-
sequences which are beginning to shape out
themselves as the early fruits of this radical
measure. It has been thrown upon Congress as
a desperate remedy for a desperate disease. It
is the last expedient—neither or nothing—with the
administration. The bill is founded upon the
constitution. Very well. The administration,
from necessity, fathers the bill; the bill must
pass, and the Union and constitutional masses
of the country, it is hoped, will rally in behalf
of the act, to the support of the administration.
Thus, from the sound and substantial Union
men of all parties, the White House chieftain
counts upon a new and powerful party to re-
place the late national democratic party, which
he has destroyed. Nebraska is to do the work.
The national democrats are to be drawn in
upon the principles of the bill, side by side
with the free-soilers and secessionists already
secured by the spoils.Experience has yet to be tested upon this
beautiful theory. The Nebraska bill proposes
the repeal of an unconstitutional law, and of an
offensive line of demarcation against the
domestic institutions of the South. The bill will
be passed. The country will approve it; the
abolition fanatics, their organs and their leaders,
will rave and rant awhile; but they must ulti-
mately succumb. The constitution and the
Union will prevail; but it is very uncertain, in-
deed, whether the administration will realize
any glory or any benefit from Nebraska. That
the debris—the *disjecta membra*—of the late
Whig and Democratic parties will make three
peoples of the Missouri line the basis of new
conventions and party organizations, North and
South, is very evident. Already, as we are in-
formed from Washington, leading Southern
politicians are at work for the organization
of a homogenous Southern constitutional party,
upon the Nebraska platform—whigs and democ-
rats, without reference to the administration
or its estimates, but entirely in regard to the
importance of a powerful organization against
the anti-slavery conspirators of the North in
1854.On the other hand, the Seward organs and his
anti-slavery societies, have pretty freely bet-
rayed their programme for the succession.
The nomination of W. H. Seward as the proper
man for our next Governor, by one of his jour-
nals of this city, with the understanding that
this movement is designed to put him in a good
position for the Presidency, is a significant cir-
cumstance. His partisans feel that Nebraska
has made him strong among his allies, and will
make him stronger, as the agitation progresses,
and as the excitement of an approaching Presi-
dential contest upon an entirely new schedule,
are brought to bear upon the public mind.
They aspire to nothing less than such an anti-
slavery coalition as will carry all the North.
Hence the efforts of the Seward journals to kill
off Crittenden for his voluntary defence of the
Wards of Kentucky, in a trial for their lives.
Hence these same designing agitators have
thrown Clayton overboard, repudiated Everett,
and sneered at the Southern orations to Fill-
more. They have even affected absolute forget-
fulness of General Scott, notwithstanding their
remarkable affection for the noble old
soldier but two short years ago. Seward is
their man—Nebraska is their hobby—and the
Presidency their object, in a general crusade
against the South, though the frightful con-
sequences of disunion and civil war may follow
close upon their heels.It is possible, however, that Seward may not
secure the monopoly of the Northern anti-
slavery cliques and factions in 1856. There
are other contestants for the distinction of their
suffrages. The *National Era*, at Washington,
the central organ of the abolitionists proper,
very plainly gives the New York whig anti-
slavery Senator to understand this. Hale is
still in the field, Gerrit Smith is a great man
among them, Chase, of Ohio, is available, and
Giddings deserves to be remembered. It is
quite possible, therefore, that Seward, as a
Northern candidate, will have but the support
of a small faction of the anti-slavery people of
the North; the mass of them may prefer a man
whose antecedents are not so mixed up with
such a variety of curious and impracticable
abominations as the name of W. H. Seward.
But should his adherents and all the outside
anti-slavery factions of the North combine
upon him or any other candidate in 1856, with
the Scott whigs who delighted in spitting upon
the Scott party, then the coalition will need
the united efforts of all parties in the South,
and all Union-loving men in the North, to crushit short of an incurable division between the
two sections of the Union.The early passage of the Nebraska bill will
do much to cripple this anti-slavery programme
for the succession—its postponement to the
next session will be playing directly into their
hands. Let the bill then be passed. A recon-
struction of parties, in any event, is inevitable.
If the passage of the bill will tend to the dis-
charge of this pie-bald Cabinet of secessionists
and free soilers, and the appointment of an other
which shall be a unit upon Union doctrine—if
it will bring back the administration to first
principles, and wake it up from its present im-
becility and indecision, to courage, energy and
action in our foreign affairs—let the bill be
passed. In fact, the existing confusion of things
in the Cabinet, in Congress, and in the States,
will continue while the Nebraska bill hangs
fire. The passage will rapidly develop the new
order of things for 1856, the exact strength or
weakness of the administration, and the New
York soft shells and hards, the reconstruction
of parties, and the drift of the next Presidential
election. The President, the Cabinet, the
Kitchen Cabinet, the outstanding candidates for
the succession, the new aspirants—all parties,
all cliques, all factions, of all sections—in short,
all hands, are waiting the issue upon the Ne-
braska bill. We are upon the threshold of a
great political revolution. Raise the curtain
and let the play begin.THE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENT IN THE FIELD
IN EUROPE.—It will be perceived, by a letter we
publish this morning from Paris, that the democ-
ratic leaders in Europe are awake and stirring.
They have agreed upon a coalition with each
other, and on a sort of temporary alliance with
the royalist and legitimate parties of France.
Ledru Rollin is their chief; and under the fiery
Frenchman they confidently expect to play a
leading part in the great game of European poli-
tics. At the hour we write, in May, 1854, we can-
not share their hope, or regard it as likely to be
realized. In the midst of a European war,
when every government has large standing
armies at its call, and national rivalry absorbs
for the while all aspirations, the chances of
European democrats seem to us more slender
than they have ever been since the re-action of
1848. If, indeed, the German Powers were to
take sides with Russia, in spite of the obvious
Western leanings of the Prussian and Austrian
people, an appeal to democratic sympathies
might then be made with good effect by the
Emperor of France, and there would be a
chance of seeing the republican flag cover a
powerful European army. But, week after
week, the resistance of the German Courts
against the people becomes weaker and weaker.
It is quite possible, even, should the war con-
tinue, that the pressure from their own subjects
may drive both the Prussian and the Austrian
governments into an actual alliance with the
Western Powers; and if this be the case, the
vocation of Ledru Rollin and his friends will
be gone. Whether or no, it is clear to us, though
it may not be so to them, that for the
present their most formidable movements will be
such as our correspondent describes.Five or ten years' peace and prosperity
would shake the governments of Europe more
thoroughly than a ten years' war. Let France
thrive for this period of time under Louis Na-
poleon, and by its expiration, it will contain an
army of young fellows thirsting for liberty,
knowing nothing of the cost of revolutions and
determined to upset the Emperor. Give Ger-
many time to recover thoroughly from the
spasms of 1848 and 1849, and on the Rhine and
the Danube, the cry of liberty will be sure to
resound before 1854. Spain is an illustration
in point. When Spain has been at war—when
her armies have been strong and her navies
proud—her throne has been supported on the
necks of willing people. For many years
Spain has been at peace, and in consequence
her rulers have long felt that their position
was that of the spectator on the brink of a vol-
cano's mouth. In 1848, the iron hand of Nar-
vaez repelled the insurgent band. In 1854,
who shall render Spain so poor a service?With many of the leaders who assume to act
for the liberal party we have no sympathy or
fellow feeling whatever. Idle, disappointed
men, who sought, in their battle for freedom,
power for themselves more than liberty for
their fellows; who, almost without exception,
committed the fatal blunder of rising in arms
without the means of commanding success;
many of them were demagogues without strik-
ing courage or administrative talent; a great
portion of the exiled patriots who met
at London have no claim either to hon-
or or confidence. There are some we know
among the number to whom this reproach
would not apply. Noble hearts are counted
among those whom the last six years have
driven from France, Germany, and Italy; and
we have not a doubt but, were circumstances
again to afford the democrats of Europe a
chance of rising, noble deeds would shed lustre
on many a name. But the coalition between
the followers of Ledru Rollin and the partisans
of Berryer and Guizot will not be classed in
that category. If the democrats of France lend
themselves to the Orleansists or the Legitimists
and overthrow the Emperor to set up a King in
his place, they will not only damage their own
cause, but will inflict irreparable injury on
France. It is not possible that a king ruling
in accordance with the fossil principles of the
old Bourbon dynasty could make France as
prosperous and as contented as it now is; and
Louis Napoleon, arbitrary as he undoubtedly
is, is nearer to republicanism than Henry V.
could be.The liberals of Europe must hide their time.
Events are slowly shaping themselves; but the
wisest cannot yet tell whether the war which
has now commenced is to resolve itself at last
into an honest contest of principle or whether
it will be a mere dynastic skirmish. This point
must be decided before the re-unions of the democ-
ratic leaders will acquire a tangible im-
portance.THE VERDICT OF THE COURT MARTIAL ON
MAJOR WYSE.—Considerable interest is felt in
the subject of this verdict, many people won-
dering whether the President will reverse or
confirm it. The case is obviously a clear one.
Major Wyse received certain military orders
which he refused to obey. These orders were
to the effect that he should proceed to embark
on board a steamer which, in his opinion and
in that of some of his friends, was not seawor-
thy. This opinion of his and his friends was
the ground he alleged as an excuse for his dis-
obedience. It is proven on the trial that the
Falcon—the vessel in question—was seawor-
thy, and was in every way well suited for the
expedition for which she was engaged, and
Major Wyse's opinion therefore fails to the
ground. Hence, allowing him the greatestlatitude and discretion, he is obviously guilty
of a great military offence. But, if the Falcon
had not been proved to be seaworthy, if Major
Wyse's opinion had been confirmed by the wit-
nesses who were summoned, would the case
have been altered? We think not. It is the
duty of an officer to obey the orders of his su-
perior under all circumstances. If those
orders are improper or ill-judged, the superior
may himself be brought to a court martial for
having issued them. But we can conceive of
no instance in which the inferior is justified
in disobedience because he disapproves of them.
Were it not so in fact, military discipline would
be at an end. No commanding officer could
rely on the movements of his subordinates if
they were allowed to exercise a private judg-
ment on his acts and orders. A soldier, direct-
ed to lead a scaling party on the attack of a
fort might very properly reply that the service
was dangerous and likely to be attended with
loss of life; but would this justify him in de-
clining to march? According to Major Wyse's
position it would, and a court martial would
have to be summoned to decide the point, be-
cause the argumentative soldier would be bound
to yield.It is enough to state these positions to show
their fallacy. We regret to say that Major
Wyse's conduct is not the first instance of the
kind which has recently occurred in our army;
and while we are happy to compliment General
Scott on the impartial manner in which the
court martial was conducted, we trust that the
result of the inquiry will be such as to put a
stop forever to acts which must tend to demor-
alize an important branch of our public serv-
ice.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.On Monday evening, the patrons of this house assembled
in large numbers to witness the first performance, this season,
of Shakespeare's comedy, "The Merchant of Venice,"
and they appeared highly gratified with the manner in
which it was enacted, and the taste displayed in the
mise en scene.Mr. Wallack played Shylock; Mr. Ely, Bassanio; Mr.
Perry, Portia; Mr. Lester, Antonio; Mr. Vincent,
Launcelot Gobbo; Mr. Bernier, Tubal; Mr. Hoey, Portia;
Mrs. Stephens, Nerissa; Mrs. Conover, Jessica. Mr.
Wallack's conception of Shylock, to our mind, the proper
one. He makes the Jew first contemptible, then
satirical, then denunciatory, then revengeful,
then railing, then passionate, then avenging,
then glad, then gloating in his prospective triumph,
then broken down by his final discomfiture. All these
various idiosyncrasies in Shylock's character were not
only well conceived by Mr. Wallack, but so well played,
(though at times rather highly colored,) that even the
dullest mind could not mistake the true aim and intent
of the author, as conveyed to it by the actor's art.
The first scene was skillfully managed. In the scene with
Tubal, (act third,) Mr. Wallack produced some of the
finest acting we have seen in the theatre. He broke
up, or rather breaking down, of Shylock's mind, and
his character, was painfully natural. His readings were
sensible; and we regretted to notice that his deeper tones
were frequently so low that oftentimes the concluding
words of a speech were indistinct. As a whole,
Mr. Wallack was highly successful. Every point
was eagerly seized by the audience, who "applauded
to the echo that did applaud again." Bassanio, by Mr.
Ely, was good, though rather slow. Mr. Phillips gave
the lines of Antonio's part with discretion, but did not
enact the character. Mr. Lester played Gratiano fairly.
His dressing of it was superb, but he seemed, by his au-
thoritative air, to think it below him. Albeit this is a
great fault with actors, we thought Mr. Lester was free
from it, and his acting was a good part, as far as he goes.
Mr. Vincent's Launcelot Gobbo was a clever piece of act-
ing, and his "business," after delivering the letter to
Lorenzo, would have been effective, had it not been over-
done. Launcelot was a clown, but not a fool. The over-
done parts were played. Mrs. Hoey's Portia was a mine-
ing, calm, icy Portia, but not like the charming, play-
ful, witty, brilliant, loving, sensible lady of Belmont.
Her reading was unexceptionable, and in the trial scene she
would have been clever, indeed, if she could have been
a little more impressive. Her scenes with Nerissa and
Bassanio were failures, because (with the exception of
one point, to which we shall refer,) she seemed to take no
interest in the play, and contented herself with speaking
the lines and using but three angular gestures. The
point mentioned is where Bassanio takes the lead, and
at which point the Portia of last night displayed her
therapeutic conveying of wrong impressions to the audience,
thereby conveying her own speech that she knew not that
as it appears by her own speech that she knew not that
the lead casket contained the joyful scroll. Mrs. Conover's
Jessica was fairly in reading, and singing without an
accompaniment is not pleasant, unless the singer is
great. It seems highly inappropriate for Jessica to wear
the cross which was suspended from Mrs. Conover's
neck. Nerissa is not much, but Mrs. Stephens dressed
and acted the part very well. Altogether, there was
nothing very good except Mr. Wallack's Shylock, and
that was capital.The new scenery by Mr. Isherwood was excellent.
One effect introduced by Mr. Wallack was worthy of
imitation—in the third scene of the first act where Shy-
lock and Portia are secretly discovered alone, the light
was filled with music, and the effect was very nat-
ural than the old way. The trial scene was very well
acted, but we thought that the actors played too much
to the audience, and that they should not ignore the
presence of the Duke and Senators altogether.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mrs. Mowatt.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt commenced a farewell en-
gagement of three nights at Niblo's Garden last evening,
and played Parthenia, in Mrs. Lovell's drama of "Ingomar."
Every seat in the house was filled previous to the rising
of the curtain, and many persons were sent away for lack
of room. The theatre has now seats for three thou-
sand five hundred persons, and last night there were
about five hundred persons seated, and the number of
audience, and many persons found standing places in the
aisles and spacious lobbies. The audience was highly
fashionable one, and the display of female beauty un-
precedented.When Mrs. Mowatt appeared she was greeted with
a perfect storm of applause, and although she repeatedly
acknowledged the welcome, the patter of kid gloves
was sustained until she, apparently overcome, was sup-
ported to the back of the stage in the arms of one of the
actresses.We do not propose to go into a criticism upon the
performance. The play was got up in a hurry, and played
in a hurry, by strange actors, who apparently were
picked up in a hurry. Mrs. Mowatt's Parthenia is a
pleasing performance, presenting no marked beauties, but
a whole, was very clever. The audience of last night
were in excellent humor, and evidently came to do honor
to Mrs. Mowatt more than to see a play.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States ship Dale was at Los, near Sierra
Leone, March 20, from the river Gambia and the Cape
Verde, to sail in a few days for Monrovia and the south
coast of Africa—all well. The following is a list of her
officers, viz:—Wm. C. Whittle, commander; J. J. Walbach, C. J.
Van Allen, James M. Johnson, Lieutenants; John V. B.
Bleeker, surgeon; J. O'Connor, Barclay, passed assistant
surgeon; J. M. Bradford, acting master; L. A. Kimbrey,
P. W. M. Jones, passed midshipman; Francis E. Shopp,
passed midshipman; John B. Ketchum, John B. Ketchum,
captain's clerk; Zach. Whitmarsh, boatswain; Wm. Har-
rington, gunner; Joseph B. Smith, carpenter.An expedition from the Dale up the Dobra river after
a tribe of natives, who had lately been guilty of sundry
acts of injustice to the captain of the Dale, was com-
pelled to restore all property belonging to, or all sums
taken from the American traders. From Monrovia, the
Dale proceeds to the river Congo.A steam frigate, the Sigsbee, Capt. Long, arrived at
Genoa previous to April 15, from Naples, where she left
the ship Cumberland, Com. Sirignani.A ship of war, the Germantown, Commander Lynch,
sailed from Baltimore, March 21, on a cruise.

Marine Affairs.

For France.—The *Comte de Arago* leaves at
noon to-day for Liverpool, but has about 150 passengers
engaged yesterday.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*.—We translate the following from the
London—Our government has just organized a new
expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the Gulf
of Biscay to be commanded by a former years. The same
arrangement will be made, and the expedition will be
commanded by the same officer, and the same vessel.The *Laurentine*